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and private schools held at the Guildhall, London, May 13, 1912, with dietaries, press references, correspondence and other additional matter, makes a rather formidable volume which to readers who remember the private school of Dickens' story makes a record of progress that might cause comment in any country, most of all in England, noted for its conservatism. Turning the pages of this report one is constrained to ask if the girls and boys of England are in any way related to the python, remarkable for the huge quantity of food which it consumes at one eating; but immediately the question answers itself; the python eats at long intervals, British youth four or more times a day. In the paper contributed by Clement Dukes, M.D., F.R.C.P., Hon. Consulting Physician to Rugby School, under the heading of *Appetite*, we are told that while adults should rise from the table still hungry, children should reach a sense of repletion before leaving table. Again, "No work should ever be imposed upon boys and girls without previous sustenance. Food first, work afterwards." Truly *Oliver Twist* has been banished to the irrevocable past; and *Smike* has been avenged. The problem of our own country seems to be to obtain food cheaper—that of England to obtain better food, and better cooking, while economy comes in as only a third factor.

THE FEEDING OF NURSES. Report of the Proceedings at a Conference of Matrons of Hospitals and Similar Institutions, held at Caxton Hall, Westminster, with preface, by Dr. Robert Hutchison. Price, six pence. National Food Reform Association, 178 St. Stephen's House, Westminster.

The National Food Reform Association, which has for its object the enlightenment of public opinion on matters of diet, matters that make for social reform and national and domestic economy, seems to have heard somewhat of how nurses in institutions are fed. If nurses and institutions are in England and America at all similar it is time that matrons got together to discuss the matter. Dr. Hutchison in his preface treats the grievance rather lightly and thinks it calls for "a little more imagination on the part of matrons and cooks, and a little increased liberality on the part of committees." Certain it is that the institution workers of our country are loud and bitter in their complaints of the kind and quantity of the food that is served to them and no doubt would welcome some such action from their superintendents and matrons. The little book depicts many of the causes of discontent we are familiar with, lack of variety in the food, lack of skill in the cooking, lack of time for eating it, etc.